



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 14, 1910.

DO WE WANT THE CHINESE BACK?

SOCIALISM AND GOVERNMENT HELP.

FOSTER'S MASTERPIECE.

THE DISMISSAL OF GIFFORD PINCHOT.

THE MAN WITH A UNION CARD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.

and Wilson Co.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock, Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore Street, near O'Farrell

1158 Market Street, Near Jones

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Hale's "Good Goods" in Men's Underwear

Shirts and Drawers

IN

Three parts Wool, natural color; double and single breasted shirts; **\$1.00** a garment. Better quality, **\$1.50** a garment.

Scotch Wool, single breasted shirts; **\$2** a garment.

Brown and Red California Flannel; **\$1.50** a garment.

"Vicuna," a splendid dark brown workman's garment; **\$1.00** each.

"Cooper's" heavy ribbed Wool, French neck; in blue, pink and gray; **\$1.50** a garment.

Cotton Ribbed, medium weight, with light fleece, in gray, blue and ecru; **45c** a garment.

Full lines of Workmen's Denim Overalls, Coats and Aprons.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Market and Sixth Streets

WE PRINT THE LABOR CLARION

WE ORIGINATE

Souvenirs
Folders
Cards

Society & Commercial

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

GOLD BULLION, SILK EMBROID-
ERED AND PAINTED

SILK AND SATIN
BANNERS

REVERSIBLE AND RIBBON
PARADE BADGES

SILK AND SATIN SASHES
AND REGALIA

ALL UNION MADE
Patronize Home Industry

WALTER N. BRUNT CO.

860 MISSION STREET

PHONES { KEARNY 1966
HOME J 1966

Below 5th, near U. S. Mint and Emporium

Men's Sample \$ **15⁰⁰**
SUITS and
OVERCOATS

\$1⁰⁰ A Week **\$1⁰⁰**

The Leader

SAN FRANCISCO'S GREATEST
MEN'S SAMPLE SUIT HOUSE

2nd FLOOR, DOUGLAS BLDG., Junc. Market & Eddy Sts.

Entrance, 908 Market Street and 21 Eddy Street

Take Elevator—Open Saturday Evenings

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

No. 48

SOCIALISM AND GOVERNMENT HELP.

By W. G. Zoeller.

In a recent issue of the "Labor Clarion," a writer in showing organized labor its mistakes, and evidently advising (as he has previously attempted) what politics it should not follow, makes the following assertion: "That under a socialistic system the worker would not be contented with the reward for his labor." In support of his claim he goes on to say that in European countries the government employees have gone on strike—for better conditions, I presume. This writer evidently is laboring under the presumption that these European countries have introduced a socialistic system. Is he so unfamiliar with the philosophy of socialism or is he misrepresenting? It is really amusing to note the arguments some of our "reformers" use to check this movement.

Our own government employees—that is, the rank and file—are generally dissatisfied with their reward. But they, unlike their European brothers, have not the privileges of organizing industrially or of raising their voices in protest, "except to their superiors." They have been shorn of these privileges which every American should enjoy, by the government, or rather, by those who direct the affairs of this government.

If government employees were allowed to organize industrially, their organization might be instrumental in acquainting the public with the real facts regarding the postal deficit. The public might become enlightened as to the "franking system," whereby household goods and even safes are carried through the mails free of charge, for the "bureaucracy" of the government, and its friends and relatives. The public may learn also that the railroads are paid \$50,000,000 annually for transporting the mails, which is almost twice as much as necessary. The private mail car graft might be exposed, whereby some of the cars are paid for two or three times a year at the yearly rates.

The representatives of the railroads have seen to it that government employees are muzzled and "must not voice their grievances to anyone but their superiors." They must meekly submit to long hours and no holidays, meager wages and unsatisfactory conditions in order that the government may economize—for the benefit of the railroads. The government is charged nine cents per pound for second-class matter, while the express companies pay only one-half cent per pound for the transportation of newspapers, etc.

Such is government service and employment under the present capitalistic system. Could it be any the worse under a socialistic system? Let's see. Under a socialistic system the government would own the railroads, carry the mails on its own railroads, abolish the franking system and all graft, and save other unnecessary expenses.

Compare the two systems. Of course the one is "only a theory," according to critics. But the present system—the capitalist system—is a dreadful reality. San Francisco (at the time of writing) is in favor of municipal ownership, yet it also is "only a theory," as far as San Francisco is concerned.

It stands to reason that under a socialistic system the workers would receive just reward for their labor, instead of being robbed of 75 per cent of it, in order to give a handful of capitalists who own large blocks of railroad stock a nice, fat, annual dividend. No doubt they think that "ignorance is bliss."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Do We Want the Chinese Back?

During recent days it has been suggested that it would be a good thing for the city and county of San Francisco were the Chinese who left this vicinity after the fire welcomed back. The "Labor Clarion" is firmly of the opinion that the absence of the Asiatics will not work to the detriment of the city.

There is more or less glamor about the Chinese quarter, especially in the curio stores that delight the hearts of tourists. The yellow men know their field, and the magnet of the dollar has long attracted them, and will continue to attract until traveling days are over. In this section of the municipality known as Chinatown, every citizen is aware that the mass of Chinese live amid surroundings that are deplorable, and do work that should be assigned to white men and women. Every Chinese laborer who makes San Francisco his abode enters into competition with some Caucasian. He may be seen early and late engaged in making garments, or doing jewelry work, preparing brooms, or following a score of other occupations for which his main qualification is a willingness to labor cheaply and long.

There is another objection to the Chinese—their utter disregard for the laws of the land. Occasionally the Chinese Six Companies will make a show of keeping in check the "high-binder" and his cohorts. This only lasts until there comes opportunity to avenge the latest killing. The tong wars that have disgraced this municipality, resulting in numerous deaths, should be stopped, but this is impossible where you have thousands of people living in squalor in quarters that afford ample protection for the commission of all the crimes on the calendar.

The people of California are on record in their opposition to the Chinese. While they have attributes that make them preferable to the Japanese, yet they are not pronounced enough to make them desirable citizens. The two standards of civilization will not mix. They were never intended to be combined, for the cheaper of the two will survive.

In San Francisco one can see daily in the wholesale quarter wagons preparing to visit Chinatown with goods to be made up, or coming away with the finished product, minus distinguishing marks to enable the consumer to realize the chances of disease or to enable him to purchase with his eyes open.

The organized cigar makers, garment workers, broom makers, laundry workers, and other callings who know from sad experience the ravages of Chinese and Japanese competition, are a unit in objecting to the presence of Asiatics.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

A Solvent Insurance Company of Four Persons.

To the People. Letter No. 28.

Suppose we start a life insurance company of four men of the same age; suppose each man is to insure for \$1000; that one will die, at the end of each year until all are dead; that all continue their premiums until all four men are dead; that the business of the company is conducted without expense to the policyholders; that no interest is earned on the money and that premiums are paid each year in advance—what will be the premium required to be paid by each man as long as he lives?

It is evident, in the first place, that, in order to pay each man \$1000 when he dies, we shall require a total collection of \$4000. The first year there will be four men living to pay premiums; the next year three; the next year two, and the last year one, making a total of ten annual premiums we will receive.

Four thousand dollars divided by 10 equals \$400, which is our annual premium for our company of four men.

Let us see how this works out.

The first year four men pay to the company \$400 each, making a total of \$1600. During the year one man dies, and we pay \$1000; leaving on hand (in reserve) \$600; the second year three men pay \$400 each, making a total of \$1200; which added to the reserve equals \$1800. During the year another man dies and we pay \$1000; leaving on hand (in reserve) \$800. The third year two men pay \$400 each, making a total of \$800, which, added to the reserve, equals \$1600. During the year another man dies, and we pay \$1000; leaving on hand (in reserve) \$600. The last year the last man pays \$400, which, added to the reserve, equals \$1000. During the year this man dies, and we pay \$1000, leaving on hand nothing. It is evident that our premium was correct, for we have paid every man's insurance in full, as agreed, and no one has been called upon to pay extra assessments, and we operated our company without "new blood," so important to fraternal societies.

The principle has purposely been made very simple, in order that it may be easily understood; and short, so that it may be carried out quickly, but it illustrates practically the same as that used in calculating a whole life rate under the old-line system of life insurance.

By taking the actual deaths that will occur at each age, according to a certain table of mortality; taking into consideration the rate of interest that may reasonably be expected on the money not needed for the immediate payment of death losses (the reserve), and adding an amount for the necessary expenses of conducting the business, an exact scientific premium rate may be obtained, the collection of which will enable any company, so long as it is properly conducted, to remain solvent practically forever.

The best proof we have of the truth of this assertion lies in the history of some of the companies operating under the legal reserve system.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund is the oldest life insurance company in America. This company, although a very small one, is now 150 years old. When 116 years old it had only 147 members, carrying \$189,455 insurance.

The German Mutual is a very small company,

compared to some of our giants, but it is one of the strongest in the world. It is about 50 years old, and only twice during that time has it carried over a million of insurance. In 1906, this company had in force only \$1,723,772. But its admitted assets were \$566,498. Therefore, had all of its policyholders died during that year, which, of course, would have been impossible, it could have paid nearly \$500 on each \$1000 of insurance in force. A study of our example will make clear what possibly has never been quite plain to life insurance men, namely, the meaning of the terms "4 per cent legal reserve," "3 per cent reserve," etc.

Please notice that our little company was obliged, in order to carry out its contract in full, to hold in reserve certain sums with which to meet future death losses as they occurred. Since these sums were not to be used immediately, they could just as well have been placed at interest until they were needed, in which case the premium rate could have been reduced accordingly.

Had we figured that we could safely earn 4 per cent interest on this reserve, our little company would have been a "4 per cent reserve" company; if only 3 per cent, then it would have been a "3 per cent reserve" company.

Under the laws of the different states, old line or legal reserve companies are obliged to accumulate the proper reserve for carrying out their contracts, hence we term them legal reserve companies.

Fraternal insurance societies can go as they please, the law does not require any reserve.

Letter No. 29 will have for its subject "the basis of American fraternal insurance societies."

MAY PASTE MILLION POSTERS.

Preparations have been nearly completed for the beginning of the million-dollar poster campaign against tuberculosis which will be carried on jointly by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of America and the Poster Printers' Association of the United States.

The campaign is an outcome of the last convention of the bill posters, at which time a resolution was adopted granting free of charge to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis space on all of the billboards controlled by this organization, located in 3,400 towns and villages of the country. The national association was at once confronted with the difficulty of accepting the generous gift of the bill posters, because of the lack of funds to carry out the program proposed. The poster printers offered to print all of the posters free of charge, but the problem of paper was such a large one, involving so many thousand dollars, that the national association was obliged to appeal to paper manufacturers in all parts of the United States. As a result of these requests, sufficient paper has been received to start printing 15,000 posters. The sketches for the designs have also been solicited from prominent artists in and around New York city.

Through the generosity of these different groups, the national association is able to inaugurate one of the largest bill-posting campaigns ever undertaken by a philanthropic organization. If sufficient paper is procured, a million posters will be pasted on billboards in every state in the Union.

The posters will be 9 feet long and 7 feet wide, and will be printed in several colors. The posters are designed to show graphically how consumption can be cured and prevented. They will be distributed through the local and state anti-tuberculosis associations, and through individuals interested in the crusade against this disease in all parts of the United States.

G. B. Benham, Attorney-at-law, 1112 Market St., opp. 7th. Phone Market 187. ***

Men and Measures

The Thames Iron Works, Shipbuilding & Engineering Company of England is trying to secure the contract for building the next monster battleship. It is doubtful whether the effort will be successful, for the facilities are not as good as they are in some of the other large shipbuilding yards.

Organizer Fred Fay is highly praised by the Kansas City "Daily Labor Herald" for his work in helping to defeat a street franchise proposition that roused the ire of trade unionists.

Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, is only twenty-nine years of age. He is probably the youngest man in the country to head an international. When working "at the bench" by day, he studied law at night.

The Cleveland "Citizen" gives the unofficial vote for the general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union as follows: Brais, 5,308; Lennon, 4,414; Lironi, 568. Gene Brais is a Cleveland man, and is much younger than John B. Lennon. The latter is treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and is an able exponent of the cause. Mr. Brais represented the socialists in the organization, who are strong in number.

John Davidson, past president of the California State Federation of Labor, as well as of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, has been nominated for Mayor of Vallejo by his fellow-unionists.

Editor Samuel L. Landers of the "Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades," official publication of the garment workers, has resigned his office. For the present, General Secretary B. A. Larger is to assume control of the editorial department. Mr. Landers has a long and enviable career in the trade-union journalistic field, and will continue to contribute to the "Weekly Bulletin."

A fire in New York city partially destroyed the label printing plant of the United Garment Workers of America on December 14th. All the printing material, including three label presses, were put out of commission, and the production of labels for the manufacturing trade has been seriously retarded. Arrangements have been completed to install a new plant.

The Chicago Federation of Labor directed the attention of the Washington, D. C., authorities to the train wreck near Battle Creek, Michigan, which showed that several cars of peanut shells were on their way to some destination, it is thought likely to C. W. Post's factory for grape nuts and kindred breakfast foods. If the surmise is correct, there will be an excellent chance to invoke the aid of those engaged in pure-food agitation, for the sawdust preparations foisted on an unsuspecting public need analysis.

The "prints" of Oklahoma City are getting their grab-hooks out for the 1912 convention of the I. T. U. A committee has been appointed to start the agitation next August in Minneapolis.

La Follette's "Weekly Magazine" will soon be published in Washington, D. C.



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home
MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Label Shirts Label Collars

Bell Brand Union-Made
COLLARS in popular
shapes at two for 25c.
SHIRTS made right
here in San Francisco
by Union Labor. You
can patronize home
industry and Union La-
bor, good assortment of
shirts at \$1.00 and \$1.50

JOHNSTON'S

Men's Furnishing Goods
916 MARKET STREET
Directly Opposite 5th

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR FARMERS' UNION RAISINS

HE CAN GET THEM FROM
E. F. EDE, 442 14th Street, San Francisco
Telephone Market 1471

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Our reputation is back of every
bottle we sell

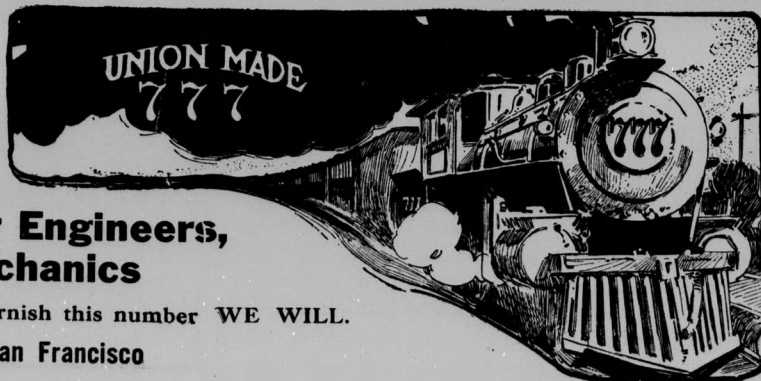
**Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

Rye or Bourbon

Boss of the Road Special

**A Bib Overall for Engineers,
Firemen and Mechanics**

If your dealer cannot furnish this number WE WILL.
NEUSTADTER BROS., Mfrs., San Francisco





The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



WORKING WOMAN'S NEED OF BALLOT By Florence Kelley.

No one needs all the powers of the fullest citizenship more urgently than the wage-earning woman, and from two different points of view—that of actual money wages and that of her wider needs as a human being and a member of the community.

The wages paid any body of working people are determined by many influences, chief among which stands the position of the particular body of workers in question. Thus the printers, by their intelligence, their powerful organization, their solidarity and united action, keep up their wages in spite of the invasion of their domain by new and improved machinery. On the other hand, the garment workers, the sweaters' victims, poor, unorganized, unintelligent, despised, remain forever on the verge of pauperism, irrespective of their endless toil. If, now, by some untoward fate, the printers should suddenly find themselves disfranchised, placed in a position in which their members were politically inferior to the members of other trades, no effort of their own short of complete enfranchisement could restore to them that prestige, that good standing in the esteem of their fellow-craftsmen and the public at large which they now enjoy, and which contributes materially to support their demand for high wages.

In the garment trades, on the other hand, the presence of a body of the disfranchised, of the weak and young, undoubtedly contributes to the economic weakness of these trades. Custom, habit, tradition, the regard of the public, both employing and employed, for the people who do certain kinds of work, contribute to determine the price of that work, and no disfranchised class of workers can permanently hold its own in competition with enfranchised rivals. But this works both ways. It is fatal for any body of workers to have forever hanging from the fringes of its skirts other bodies of workers on a level just below its own; for that means continual pressure downward, continual additional difficulty to be overcome in the struggle to maintain reasonable rates of wages. Hence, within the space of two generations, there has been a complete revolution in the attitude of the trade unions toward the women working in their trades. Whereas forty years ago women might have knocked in vain at the doors of the most enlightened trade union of those days, today the American Federation of Labor keeps in the field paid organizers whose duty it is to enlist in the unions as many women as possible. The workmen have perceived that women are in the field of industry to stay; and they see, too, that there cannot be two standards of work and wages for any trade without constant menace to the higher standard. Hence the effort to place the women upon the same industrial level with themselves in order that all may pull together in the effort to maintain reasonable conditions of life. But this same menace holds with regard to the vote.

The lack of the vote places the wage-earning woman, as such, upon the level of irresponsibility compared with her enfranchised fellow-workman. By impairing her standing in the community, however unintentionally, the general rating of her value as a human being and consequently as a worker, is lowered. In order to be rated as good as a good man, in the field of her earnings, she must show herself better than he. She must be more steady, or more trustworthy, or more skilled, or more cheap, perhaps, in order to stand the same chance of employment. Thus, while women are accused of lowering wages,

might they not justly reply that it is only by conceding something from the pay which they would gladly claim, that they can hold their own in the market so long as they labor under the disadvantage of their disfranchisement?

From the point of view of the broader human need, no one can be more directly affected by the administration of public affairs than the woman who earns her living. The case has been well put for the woman who holds property; the injustice of taking her property in taxes and giving her no voice in the disposition made of it, is now widely recognized. But is the property owner's property half so precious to her as the working woman's son to his mother? The whole future of thousands of boys depends upon the integrity of the police, the honesty and mercy of the police courts, the enforcement of the compulsory education law, the administration of the local school boards. The health of the working woman's children depends upon the board of health keeping the air pure, the water office keeping the supplies pure, the council placing fenders on the trolleys, to keep her lads from being run over while she is away from home earning their bread. Many things, which for the property holder are matters of incidental interest, are questions of life and death to the mother who is also the breadwinner. Both for herself, for the effect which her disfranchisement has upon her actual income, and for the sake of the Government as it comes into beneficent contact or into ruinous collision with those who are dearer to her than life itself, does the wage-earning woman need the ballot.

"Tolerance means the reverence for all the possibilities of truth. . . it means frank respect for freedom of indwelling conscience against mechanical forms and official conventions, social force; it means the charity that is greater even than faith and hope."—John Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

WHAT UNION LABOR CAN DO.

By M. Grant Hamilton.

Last summer the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees took up the work of organization in Kansas City, Mo. While the employees of the street railway were anxious and enthusiastic for organization, the company displayed a bitter antagonism and victimized many of them; so many, in fact, that it became necessary to relax the efforts being put forth for organization.

However, the company was negotiating with the city for an extension of its franchise. The franchise in existence does not expire until 1925, but with the usual eagerness of public utility corporations it desired to extend its life until 1952, or a period of forty-two years.

The city council accommodated the company by endorsement, only a few members of that body voting against it. But franchises in that city have to be ratified by the people, and accordingly December 16th was the date selected on which the voters were to decide the question.

One of the active opponents of the granting of the special privilege was a member of the local Tailors' Union, Isaac Taylor by name, he being a member of the upper house of the city council.

Taylor was supported in his position by the Industrial Council and a forceful campaign was inaugurated by the latter body. Through the activities of the local unions a thorough canvass was made, and when the people had expressed themselves at the ballot box it revealed that organized labor had won a notable victory.

The franchise was defeated by over 7,000 votes.

And there are those who minimize the extent to which the influence of collective effort among workmen reach.

The granting of special privileges is fundamentally opposed by the general movement, and the result in Kansas City should be kept in view in other cities where like circumstances prevail.

He: "Give me a kiss." She (decidedly): "I won't." He: "You shouldn't say, 'I won't'; you should say, 'I prefer not to do so.'" She: "But that wouldn't be true."

CREDIT

The Stepping Stone to Comfort

AT THE

Lowest Price Furniture and Carpet House

IN THE CITY

Investigate our Prices and Terms before Buying Elsewhere. We make a Specialty of Complete

Outfits for Young Couples.

Making very generous terms, so they may begin housekeeping on a very small outlay—a little trip to our Mission store will surely save you money.

2200-12
Mission Street

Newman's
BUY NOW-PAY LATER

Corner
Eighteenth

FOSTER'S MASTERPIECE.

Frank K. Foster, whose death was recently noted in these columns, was generally recognized as one of the country's ablest exponents of the labor movement. Probably the best example of Foster's comprehensive knowledge and compelling eloquence is his address in reply to President Eliot of Harvard University. The address was delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on February 21, 1904, and has since been universally commended as a masterly exposition of the subject. We herewith re-publish the address in full in four parts, as follows:

PART I.

The unanimously expressed mandate of the Boston Central Labor Union has assigned to me the task of reviewing the argument delivered from this platform two weeks ago.

I may not be accused of an assumed diffidence in saying that I deeply realize the inadequacy of the mental training and intellectual equipment of the agent you have chosen. His only source of confidence is in the merit of the cause for which, however haltingly and imperfectly, he is to speak.

This discussion is inspired by no spirit of controversy. We must sincerely welcome the co-operation of that great university, whose motto is "Veritas," in arriving at a sane understanding of perplexed problems.

We welcome the judgment of its renowned head, that even with all the imperfections, from his point of view, of the trade unions, they are yet worthy the fealty of labor sellers. We are glad on this point to have such eminent indorsement as that of President Eliot as a set-off to the opinions of the Parrys, the Otises and the Davenports, who have nothing but ill to say of the associations of labor. We may fairly appeal to the non-unionists of the nation to weigh well the significance of this indorsement.

We recognize, moreover, the graciousness of the sympathetic note in President Eliot's address, calling for more humane conditions of labor, for steadiness of employment, the rising wage, the sliding scale, giving the workman a voice in the discipline of the works, a free hearing for grievances, etc.

These things have been among the objects sought to be attained by trade unions almost since their inception, but the re-affirmation of their justice by a weighty outside authority is none the less gratifying.

But beyond and above all else we appreciate that spirit of courtesy, of citizenship, of chivalry, even, which brought the president of Harvard University upon this platform, to speak for the faith that is in him. Broadly viewed, no more notable happening has of late taken place in our country.

The occasion could give little satisfaction to those who delight in the widening of the social chasm, whose policy it is to intensify class antagonisms, whose every endeavor is to fan the flame of social discord. But to the citizen who hopes to find in democracy the solvent which will fuse into an organic whole the elements of the society of the future, this tentative union of the University of Letters and the University of Labor has in it the promise of untold potency.

There is an inspiration in great causes which quite obliterates social barriers. You have doubtless read over, as I have many times done, on the tablets of stately Memorial Hall, the long list of the names of the sons of Fair Harvard who gave their lives for the Union. In that hour of storm and stress for the republic they marched side by side with the hosts from the workshop and the farm. Conventional standards vanished when men like Robert Shaw led the black troops into the roaring hell of battle.

It may be but sentiment, my friends, but the thought was borne in upon me as the president of Harvard was delivering his address, "Why should

not the inspiration of this world-wide struggle of the working people for larger life and freedom act again with all-compelling force upon the generous and chivalrous in the ranks of culture and affluence? Why should not again the sons of Harvard or Yale give freely of their greater opportunities and trained intellects, of their counsel, of their wisdom, of their personal endeavor?"

That for which the flag stands is the issue at stake, and when the university and the trade unions unite, who shall doubt the outcome of the fray?

I speak thus frankly that it may be emphatically understood that this discourse has for its motive no ambition for a dialectic victory or rhetorical triumph.

We admit, nay, we affirm to the very uttermost, our belief in the sincerity of purpose and honesty of conviction of our distinguished critic, even as to those points wherein he most widely diverges from the trade-union point of view.

The point of view! What judgment is so infallible as not to be affected thereby. The old legend of the two knights and the gold and silver shield find its daily analogy. The lenses of all our faculties are focused by our environment. We each of us look out upon the world from an individual pedestal formed by the influences of heredity, of birth, of training, of station.

Plato's saying is yet true, that "every city holds two nations, the rich and the poor." The objective universe wears a different aspect when viewed from the tenement house window from that which it presents when seen from the home of wealth, leisure and culture. Hence it is not to be marvelled that the professor's study and the factory workroom generate two distinct philosophies of life.

The sympathetic spirit may be wrought upon by the story of the sailor's shipwreck, the miner's entombment, the mental, moral and physical dwarfage of the white slaves of industry; but it is only to those who are actual actors in the industrial tragedy that there comes the full sense of the horror of the black waves, of the ever-lurking danger in the poison of the fire-damp, of the howl of the hunger wolf crouched close by the poor man's door.

"It is seldom," said President Eliot, referring to college professors in general, "that a man brought up in so utterly different a manner can understand the real conditions under which the members of trade unions work."

If this be true—and who will question it—if the conditions which produce trade unionism are not understood, is it not a reasonable inference that in theorizing about the results of these conditions, as manifested concretely in trade-union methods, our academic friends may sometimes be guilty of assuming things not in consonance with the facts—the very error President Eliot charged some of his questioners with?

It is this possibility of misinformation on the part of our critic as to the vital essence of trade unionism—due not to willful error but to lack of personal touch with its nerve centers—that gives us our chief warrant to take issue with him as to some few of his conclusions. If this possibility did not exist, had we not President Eliot's open confession that his judgment of trade-union methods is drawn from reading rather than from his personal experience, it is certain that we should hesitate still more in presuming to differ even in slight degree, with a scholarship and knowledge of affairs so justly and widely renowned.

The controversy between the academic and the actual is as old as the hills. It was one of our great New Englanders, himself a product of Harvard University, who said: "When common sense and the common people have stereotyped a principle into a statute, then bookmen come to explain how it was discovered and on what ground it rests."

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Legee, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave, and 3039 Sixteenth Street

Employs Only Union Men in All Its
Departments.

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

Wunder Brewing Co's.

Pacific Club Beer

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

Scott and Lombard Streets

Phone West 635

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

U
N
I
O
N



M
A
D
E
!!



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Ex-
pert Optician.

Largest and finest assort-
ment in Diamonds, Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware,
Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Um-
brellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen

Free and True.

14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.

2503 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing war-
ranted for 2 years.

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels at-
tached for silverware and picture premi-
ums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

It is in no captious spirit, therefore, but in the interest of historic accuracy, that we call public attention to the fact that the recognition by the university of the efficiency of the trade union as a factor in raising wages is a belated one. For a half century orthodox political economists—some of whose text books are yet in use in modern curriculums—maintained that the influence of trade unions was entirely inoperative in this direction.

The trade unions virtually replied, "If your theories of political economy do not square with our facts, why, so much the worse for your theories"—and they went on raising wages. It then came to pass that the theory of the wages fund was relegated to the university dust heap, with other exploded theories, not a few, by the way, and another line of attack is manned.

As we understand the position of the distinguished academician whose address we are discussing, he freely admits that trade unions have raised wages. To use his own language in his main argument, "There is some clear gain to the whole community from the progressive rise in the prices of labor and of materials since labor unions began to put up wages. Invention has been strongly stimulated thereby."

To be sure, later on, in replying to a question as to whether wages were not higher in union industries and union shops than in non-union industries, President Eliot stated that "he had never seen any statistics bearing on the question. I don't see any reason why they should be," he continued.

There is a slight apparent contradiction here, which is somewhat puzzling to the mind of the trade unionist, with its habit, as President Eliot calls it, of "hand to mouth" observation, but it is only fair to assume that the original written statement of our critic is the one which really represents his opinion—as much of his argument rests upon the granted power of organized labor to raise wages.

But President Eliot assures us—and here is where the arch of our wide-ranged trade-union policy is supposed to fall—provided you do get thorough organization, create your labor monopoly and place your union label on all products, you will neutralize your own efforts and there will be "no advantage to any."

One of two conclusions seems inevitable: That is, that under a more perfected organization of trade unions, wages will be relatively higher, or they will not be higher.

If they are higher, as we believe and contend they will be, then our purpose will have been so far realized.

If they are not higher, then the solicitude of our academic friends for the public interest will have been most manifestly wasted.

The influence of "the point of view" is possibly no more strikingly shown than in that portion of the address under consideration dealing with the question of wages. "The men in my business," said President Eliot of Harvard, "believe that seeking only the highest possible wages is not the principle on which any great combination of men ought to work."

In an earlier and somewhat widely advertised address, delivered before the Economic Club of this city, President Eliot used these words: "The only limit that a man should desire to put on labor is the amount his bodily health and strength will permit. . . I don't want my labor limited to any less; that much is joy, and I voice a profound contempt for the man who wishes to do less than he can. . . Money doesn't pay the laborer; besides this there is the joy of taking part in the great machine of men and women working together to produce as much as possible."

These statements contain two half truths and a most evident assumption.

The assumption is that the only object of trade

unionism is to gain the highest possible wage.

The half truths are the implied inferences: First, that the work of the average labor seller is of a like satisfying nature with that of a college president; second, that the conditions of modern employment are such as to be capable of imparting any great degree of "joy" to the laborer.

First as to wages. It is true that one of the most insistent demands of trade unionism has been for higher wages, the highest possible wage that the condition of industry will warrant. But it is not true, and every trade unionist here will bear me out, that this is the only object of trade unions, or that this demand is pressed irrespective of circumstances.

Trade unionists are as susceptible to the influence of common sense reasoning as are other men, and when employers have deemed it worth while to give proof to their employees that a wage scale could not be paid without crippling the business, I have yet to learn of an instance where such a scale has been pressed. A case exactly in point was cited a few evenings ago before the Boston branch of the Civic Federation by the humane president of a great railroad corporation—a man who practices the admirable policy of frankness and personal contact with his men—who testified that his employees have repeatedly withdrawn their demands after he has taken them into his confidence and proven to them that such demands were inopportune.

Nevertheless, while the trade union is far more than a machine for getting the highest possible wages, as we shall endeavor to demonstrate later, we do not maintain that the circumstances of the wages question embraces much more than the mere fact of money remuneration for labor sold.

"I do not hesitate to say," wrote Arnold Toynbee, "that in dealing with the question of wages you cannot separate it from the whole question of human life."

The significance of this statement is apparent if we reflect for a moment as what the difference of a dollar or so a day means to the average seller of manual labor.

To the high-salaried professor, whose remuneration increases with length of service, and who has hanging over him no sword of Damocles, in the form of fear of a penniless old age, this difference may have little meaning.

But the average wage-earner is fortified by no such consolation. The overwhelming chances are that increasing years will bring to him decreasing wages. He is only sure of the present, for some new machine may at any moment destroy the demand for the particular kind of labor commodity he has to sell. He has continually to combat the pressure of Lassalle's iron law of wages which, unless counteracted by the uplifting force of unionism, tends to reduce his daily pay to the level upon which subsistence is barely possible.

A pertinent illustration of this came within my personal observation, when the linotype machine, which does the work of four men, was introduced into the composing room a few years ago. Thousands of the older compositors found themselves without a vocation. Their fingers were not as nimble, their eyes, dimmed by years of patient toil during the watches of the night, not as quick, nor their power of endurance as great, as those of the younger men.

(To be continued next week.)



\$25. Body Brussels RUGS

Nine by Twelve Feet

You know the superiority of Body Brussels—for patterns—for service. The body of the carpet is wool as well as the face of the fabric. There is no "wear-out" to it, and you know the usual price—thirty-five dollars.

There are fifty patterns of these splendid rugs on sale at \$25.

Open an Account for One



CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS UNION MADE ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL

Color
Light
Blue



LOCAL
STAMP

Demand
It When
Buying

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

"The improvement of the understanding is for two ends; first, for our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others."—Locke.

The "International Steam Engineer" has forwarded to the "Labor Clarion" a large half-tone of the delegates to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

John Mitchell says that coal mining is the most hazardous industry in America. Four men out of each thousand are killed every year. In the continental countries of Europe less than one out of every thousand is killed.

On the first day of January the Massachusetts law introducing the fifty-six hour week came into force. This statute affected several hundred thousand operatives in mills and factories, who formerly had been employed sixty hours a week.

The call for the label is not what it should be in a city like San Francisco. While there are always the earnest few, there should be the earnest many. Unless we do our best in this particular, we are deficient in our collective life. To employ ourselves and others who are members of organized labor should be a first principle.

On page 15 will be found interesting accounts of fraternal and beneficial societies maintained by the printers and musicians. Both organizations are well managed, afford the unionists of the callings named excellent opportunity to prepare for the proverbial "rainy day," and set an example that might well be followed by other unions.

Former Labor Council President Walter G. Ross, Dan McIntyre and David E. Root of the Pile Drivers' Union, all prominent in Vallejo, have sailed for Honolulu to spend three or four years in work in the new government drydock which is being constructed at Pearl Harbor. The three men were tendered a farewell smoker by their associates and friends in Vallejo.

The unfair Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, applied for a receiver on January 5th. Readers will remember that this concern has fought the printers, pressmen and bookbinders in the effort to install the eight-hour workday in the printing craft. The company is capitalized at \$1,300,000 and its one-time extensive business was seriously crippled as a result of the controversy. President Paul E. Werner and his son, Edward P. Werner, requested Judge Tayler to appoint the receiver, and the judge complied. The Werners say the plant, if kept running, will earn sufficient to pay all creditors and stockholders, but that present obligations cannot be met.

THE DISMISSAL OF GIFFORD PINCHOT.

When President Taft discharged the chief forester from his position, on the ground of insubordination, it became apparent that the issue raised is momentous. Technically, perhaps, the chief executive was right, but there was more to be considered than the cold letter of the law.

For several decades the citizens of the United States have been robbed of their birthright. Land has been acquired by using "dummies" to register as settlers, water sites and mineral deposits have become as grist to the mill of the corporations, and the financial interests have thwarted the efforts of the people to regain their property or retain that which is felt.

Within the last four or five years a determined fight was made for the public. Suits were brought against some of the land thieves. Convictions followed the indictments in some cases, and the shadow of the penitentiary is over many men whose alleged "high station" seemed to place them in the immune column. The one thing that the financier who finances at other people's expense dislikes is the yawning gate of the prison. For him the stripes and the convict brand have no attraction, and he realizes that in these latter days the tendency is to go after the "big fellows," and he knows that the methods of by-gone days are now obsolete. In a measure, this situation has aroused a degree of cunning unknown before, but the chances taken lead more pointedly to the end they deserve.

In all these revolts against "the interests," Gifford Pinchot has stood up like a man. His sole purpose was to keep for the people their property. He knew that corporations everywhere were trying to utilize waste land for their own gain, that timber was being cut regardless of the effect on the nation's life, and that on every hand the exhibition of selfishness was supreme.

To stand against these things required courage. It is easy to glide along with the stream, especially when opposition is organized, unprincipled, and delighted to use technicalities. In the minds of the people, Mr. Pinchot represented them. The revolt at the dismissal is a satisfaction more to be desired than position. It depicts the public feeling, and shows that the apathy of other days is to be superseded by the energy of a well-directed force.

One thing strikes the observer forcibly in this controversy. Those newspapers toadying to or owned by special interests are a unit in certifying to the enormity of Pinchot's offense, and the need of the Taft-Ballinger disciplinary hand. Not one word is uttered concerning the underlying facts. On the other hand, those publications of a nature more qualified to observe the public pulse, or the semblance thereof, are quick to denote the difference between the law's letter and the principles involved.

In the popular belief, Gifford Pinchot has been deposed because he was making it too hot for the thieves and monopolists. While he is the victim for the time being, yet he occupies an enviable position, for his record in office has been excellent and he has waged the fight of the people.

All over the world there is revolt against monopoly and special privilege. Their power to curtail or oppress has been demonstrated. When those who want to be "conservative" or "follow long-established precedent" get on the track the people have laid out, it may be some time before the shunting process comes, but the day is not far off.

Gifford Pinchot is receiving invitations to run for president of the United States. Probably these will be forgotten by the time nominations are made, but the straws show which way the wind blows, and the use of public property by private interests is daily becoming less popular with the rightful owners.

"Equality before the law" is beginning to mean that the millionaire takes the same risk as the poor man when he violates law.

THE MAN WITH A UNION CARD.

That was the second topic in the series of labor sermons now being given by the Rev. Wm. Nat. Friend, under the auspices of a union labor committee of the Brotherhood of Howard Presbyterian Church at that place of meeting last Sunday night. Next Sunday evening's topic: "Is the Church Making Good With Labor?" After reading the parable of the employer whose primary solicitation was to pay men according to their need, the speaker had the following to say, in part, about the man with a union card:

"The man with a union card' is a figure that will soon be written large on the page of history. He is already in the making for the genuine hero of the pen of the ready writer.

"Labor has her victories as well as capital. We have too long taken off our hat only to the latter. I am of the belief that these old dying billionaires, whose gorged wealth is being now distributed for so many philanthropic and educational purposes, realize too late how they have been the victims as well as the perpetuators of a system that is too barbaric to be called civilization. I doubt if we can ever have another century of such a character. Out of the ferment is coming a less inferior grade of brotherhood. One of the great causes of this is the man with a union card. He is the product of common American purpose to be and not only seem free. He is intelligent and democratic. He is climbing into the saddle of legislation and into the chair of executive usefulness. Something has happened since he began to stand his ground. And though there have been many things done in his name that have been most arbitrary and cruel when looked at from some distant point of view, when we get right down to the bread and butter line we see that his victorious struggle has been mostly to put food into the mouths of the hungry, and fair living wages into the pockets of the great toiling masses of our American people.

"When I recall that we have in general shorter hours of work and not one whit less prosperous results, higher wages and just as good and even better materials produced, I am sure that here is a force that has some of the characteristics of which Jesus preached and for whose improved lives he was anxious at any price.

"I can hear the hammer drop at five o'clock with the job just a few minutes from completion and I can ask the irate customer to come and listen while I point out the great struggle for a healthy day for a healthy man and how the mutual good of all has been brought about by this hard and fast rule. I can say to the patronizing employer whose men have gone on a strike that if he is all the lover of the employee he says he is, he will remember that his gratuities were not given or accepted in line of business and that the big principles of the welfare of many millions of American families depend upon this man with a union card doing what he thinks is his duty.

"To tell you the truth I cannot see a mule down on Market street labeled 'Even a mule knows that thirteen hours is too long for a man to work,' without feeling that those are the true sentiments of the church as well as the mule and the man who put him there to teach a lesson to our modern Baalams. I hope you will not miss the point when I tell you that the baker with a union card is asking us to buy only bread with the union label on because an attempt is being carried out to put the bakers of the city back on a seven days' service. You are thinking of that poor woman who might want to make some bread and sell it. But if you come to think of it you do not know where she lives and you never bought bread of her in your life anyway. There is no need of that seventh day in order that we shall eat all the bread we want. It does not cost us any less, and if it did we would be eating at the expense of some other man's family getting along on a respectable living wage."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**That One Hundred Dollar Salary.**

The controversy of the switchmen with the railroad companies has resulted in the issuance of statements that would show the men to be receiving a larger salary than is the case. Commenting on this, the "Journal of the Switchmen's Union" says:

"The railroad companies in the northwest as well as elsewhere, in their statement that switchmen receive \$100 per month for their services, needs to be taken with a grain of salt. We will not deny that working ten hours every day in the month, Sundays, rain and blizzards, that their pay would average \$100 per month, but it is quite beyond the physical man to stand this kind of work every day. It strikes us he should have something like the consideration of a horse or mule upon this question, and have one day off in seven. Granting that to be true, not a man in the service would receive the salary above stated. But it is not a hard task to find quite a few railroad employees whose tasks require no such physical strains or any more gray matter to handle their duties, who receive from \$25 to \$50 per month more for their services than our men do. Switchmen's pay is not right from various standpoints, and the companies know it as well as the men do."

* * *

A Job For New York's Mayor.

When Judge W. J. Gaynor stepped into the chief executive's chair of New York a few days ago, one of the first problems to require attention is the Catskill water supply. A commission appointed to condemn the right of way for the aqueduct has bought land to the value of \$1,422,000. Meanwhile the expense of maintaining the commission has been \$1,975,000.

It cost over \$500,000 more to fix a price on the land than to pay for it.

One lawyer, engaged as special counsel, made \$252,000 in two years. There are 129 men drawing \$50 a day as condemnation commissioners, and at the rate they are proceeding their jobs will last four years. A political boss, serving as special counsel, has drawn down \$99,890 in nine months. A large force of political workers have jobs at from \$10 to \$50 a day. Expenditures for advertising amount to \$641,000. Notices were published forty-three times in high-priced city papers, when six publications in weekly papers would have done as well.

* * *

Our Muzzled Press.

William Marion Reedy, the well-known St. Louis writer and editor, has written an essay, issued in pamphlet form, on the "Boasted Free Press" of this country. Mr. Reedy is an expert and speaks from experience. While president, Mr. Roosevelt highly commended the essay. For the information of our readers we append a few of the best paragraphs:

"The owners of newspapers are business men, they want dividends, they want the business, the commercial ideal, upheld at all hazards. They must get the money from the men who have it, they must cater to please the men who run the community, and such men are out for their own pockets first, last, and all the time.

"It is my firm belief that were it not for the capitalists at the head of the great daily newspapers, if it were possible for the men to write the news and the editorials of all the newspapers in the United States, to take absolute charge of their publications and print the news exactly as they see it, and write their views exactly as they feel them, for a space of three days, there would be such a revolution in the United States of America as would put that of France to shame.

"We find, from what we know of the people who own and control great newspapers, that every one of them is identified through sympathy, through investments, through revenue, through

association, with the great corporations who milk the community by means of the powers which they have filched from the body politic.

"There is not a great, powerful interest in the United States that is not, at the present time, maintaining a press bureau, the sole purpose of which is to get into the news columns of the papers, articles so framed as to constitute effective arguments against all proposed interference with such interests.

"No person capable of observation, or of thought, can, nowadays, cling to the superstition that the great daily press is free, or independent, or in any sense an organ of public opinion.

"Every great railroad has its bureau to accomplish the same general purpose of giving the public the 'dope' that is to the best interests of the corporation. During the insurance investigation in New York it was shown how the press was worked by agents on big salaries, to boost the business and increase the graft of the men at the head of the enterprise, who were taking the cream off the top of the milk supplied by the general public; and even while the investigation was still in progress, there were instances in which there appeared in the columns of the dailies dexterously worded articles, the purport of which was to take the edge off the facts uncovered in the examinations. There were clear cases in which paid notices at one dollar per line were run in the newspapers as part of the record of the investigation, and during the whole sensational period of the inquiry, the greatest St. Louis paper, in point of wealth and power, never at any time gave the facts more than a column of space.

"The daily newspaper is gradually drifting into such a state of intellectual ossification under the influence of the restrictions put upon it by the wealth interests of the community in which it is published, that the irruption into one of their offices of a man with an idea is almost enough to create a panic and a call for the police. There is no longer an attempt made to speak honestly for the people."

* * *

French Trade Unions.

A curious development in French trades unionism is the use of colors to designate the various classes of workingmen, says a correspondent to a metropolitan paper.

A strike has been going on for the last two months among the Lille weavers, and not only have the more moderate "yellow" organizations made common cause with the revolutionary "reds," but a new labor syndicate, the "greens," which had been fostered by the masters, in co-operation with the ecclesiastical authorities, as a safe and innocuous organization, has upset calculations by siding with the other unions against the employers.

* * *

Japanese Adopt "Rule or Ruin" Tactics.

Under the heading of "Powers of the Council Enumerated," the new city charter of Berkeley provides: "To regulate the use of steam engines, gas engines, steam boilers and electric motors, and to prohibit their use in such localities as in the judgment of the council would endanger public safety."

Acting under this reasonable proviso, Building Inspector B. P. Bull and the authorities have refused to grant a permit to Japanese to install a steam boiler for a laundry on the main street of the college town, adjoining the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Despite the adverse decision the Asiatics are going ahead with their preparations, and will carry the matter into the courts. It may be that some of the white objectors and city officials patronize the Japanese laundries not uncommon over the bay. Here they have an example of the supreme contempt the "brown men" have for law or public necessity. This, added to their habits and cheapness, make them "undesirables of the undesirable."

LETTER FROM THE UPHOLSTERERS.

To Affiliated Unions—Greeting: Upholsterers' Union, No. 28 of San Francisco, wishes to thank you for the support given us during the last few years. By your support we have been able to adjust, with honor and credit to the movement, troubles that have beset us for a long time.

It is our desire to keep up the good work, and to go on to greater things. We have always, to the best of our limited ability, done all that we could to help others.

We now appeal for your moral support. We ask every unionist and sympathizer to demand the union label of the International Upholsterers' Union on all upholstered goods, couches and mattresses.

This is the plain duty of every man and woman in this grand movement of the organized workers—to demand and to keep on demanding the label on every thing you purchase. Help us. We pledge our members to patronize the label of every other union. We believe in practicing what we preach, and at every meeting of our union we have a short talk on the necessity of demanding the label of other unions.

All we ask of you is to do the same for us, and we assure you your efforts will be appreciated.

Don't be fooled by any smooth talk from dealers; tell them you want this label and if you don't get it you will buy where you can.

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION, No. 28,
Of San Francisco.

PICTURES AT THE AMERICAN.

Many words of praise have come from those fortunate enough to see the splendid pictures of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs now on exhibition at the various theatres. In this graphic way the home for printers who need such a place is brought to the general attention. The pictures are colored, and are as clear as could be wished. Don't miss them. Next week, commencing on Sunday, January 16th, and continuing for one week, they will be shown at the American Theatre on Market street, near Seventh. The management of this theatre is to be congratulated on its choice of program.

AVIATION MEET UNFAIR.

The Los Angeles Building Trades Council has informed the central bodies of the state that the Aviation Meet, or Exhibition of Flying Machines, which opened on the 10th inst. and will continue until the 20th, is unfair. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, as well as the aviation management, refused to consider a request to employ union men in the construction of the grand stand, boxes, seats, etc. The contract was awarded to the notorious F. O. Engstrom Co., which is on the unfair list of the building trades men of California.

"It is vain for these persons to allege that they are naturally without gift, naturally stupid and sightless, and so can attain to no knowledge of anything, therefore in writing of anything must needs write falsehoods of it, there being in it no truth for them. Not so, good friends. You do not use your faculty honestly; your heart is shut up, full of greediness, malice, discontent, so your intellectual sense cannot be open. Sweep away utterly all frothiness and falsehood from your heart, struggle unweariedly to acquire what is possible for every God-created man, a free, open, humble soul; speak not at all in any wise, till you have somewhat to speak, care not for the reward of your speaking, but simply and with undivided mind for the truth of your speaking; then be placed in what section of space and of time soever, do but open your eyes, and they shall actually see, and bring you real knowledge, wondrous, worthy of belief."—Thomas Carlyle.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 7, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—From Chauffeurs' Union, No. 265; also containing credentials for their delegates. On motion the communication was referred to the organizing committee with instructions to report immediately. Later the organizing committee reported favorably upon the application and recommended that the union be admitted and delegates seated; recommendation concurred in.

Credentials—Chauffeurs—F. Schneppe, James Sullivan. Pile Drivers—Jas. J. Frappier, J. K. Ryan, Jas. Curran. Firemen—Arthur Beaver, Thos. Rooney, C. A. Shea. Rammermen—C. M. Gillen. Cooks—C. F. Fleischman, A. E. Steiner, Geo. J. Brooks, A. C. Snellgrave, O. E. Henley, A. Chartier. Teamsters—Jos. Kenneally, J. O'Connell, Jas. Sexsmith, Jas. Hopkins, Michael Casey, John McLaughlin, David Roonan, Jas. E. Wilson, Arthur Brophy, Jas. Maher. Cemetery Workers—John Griffin, Alfred Unger. Waiters—Bert LaRue, L. A. Francoeur, A. C. Rose, O. W. Maguire, A. C. Beck, T. Johnson, M. P. Scott, J. J. O'Brien. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Ed. Abrams. Bartenders—Dan Regan, J. O'Grady, H. Maginnis, J. Mathy, W. Peru. Janitors—Chas. Erickson, Chas. Shuttleworth. Metal Polishers—H. Barrett, Frank Farrer. Brewery Workers—Ed. Horan, Jos. Guinee, E. Wadsworth. Sugar Workers—Henry Sager, Chas. Olivia, Ed. Hill. Barbers—Chas. Koch, D. F. Tattenham, J. V. Ducoing, Henry Hilker, O. P. Wiesgerber, R. Baker, L. J. Hirsch. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Jas. Himmel, Jas. Burch, E. S. Hurley, Ed. Ford. Machinists—Jas. T. Bailey, E. A. Brown, W. R. Hagerty, H. M. Burnet, J. A. Kelly, R. I. Wisler, D. P. Haggerty, W. E. Jones, L. Geissberger, H. M. Campbell. Machine Hands—David McLennan. Machinists' Auxiliary—R. Duckworth, J. R. Hooper, E. Lambert. Waiters—Minnie Andrews, Bertha Cooper, Mary Everson, Maude Younger, May Beck. Butchers—D. J. Murray, Fred Zimmerman, M. Maxwell, Ed. Power. Coopers, No. 131—G. Fauss, H. Whalen. Upholsterers—B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, Wm. Inkster. Photo Engravers—A. J. Gallagher, Ernest Neiss. Delegates seated.

A communication was received from the Building Trades Council bearing on the matter of the water supply, and stating that a committee of fifteen had been appointed to visit the Council in support of same. The committee of the Building Trades Council were admitted and were given a hearty welcome by the delegates. On motion the matter was made a special order of business for 9:15 p. m.

Communications—Filed — From Congressmen Kahn and Hayes, acknowledging receipt of request to help legislation in conservation of natural resources. From Stone Cutters of Bedford, Ind., thanks for donation. From Electrical Workers, No. 151, notification of donation to Swedish strikers. From civil service commission, stating that they would comply with the Council's request relative to engineers' and linemen's examinations. From clothing firm denying they were handling unfair goods. From Swedish Workers, receipt for \$45 and thanks for same. From Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, No. 7, thanking Council for assistance in collection of money for Fretizas Bros., and stating that money had been turned over to attorney. From general relief committee Foresters of America inquiring as to status of El Campo. From A. F. of L., relative to ship cleaners and scalers and supplies. From Photo Engravers, pledging one per cent per member monthly toward the organization of

migratory workers. Referred to "Labor Clarion" —From Upholsterers, No. 28, requesting demand for their union label. From Building Trades Council of Los Angeles County, notification that aviation meet had been declared unfair. Referred to Executive Committee—Proposed wage scale and agreement of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. From Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the H. R. E. I. & B. I. L. of A. requesting officers of Council to pay death claims of deceased members of local unions. From Newspaper Solicitors, requesting Council to take decisive action on proposed boycott on San Francisco "Call." From Direct Legislation League, stating that J. Z. White, lecturer upon direct legislation, would address the Council if arrangements could be made. On motion the secretary was instructed to communicate and to attempt to arrange satisfactory time for an address by Mr. White. A communication was received from Holiday Avenue District Improvement Club, stating they had endorsed Geary street bond issue, and containing resolutions supporting home industry in the matter of municipal contracts. On motion the resolutions were concurred in by the Council. A communication from the Milk Wagon Drivers, requesting leave to withdraw request for boycott on Bay City Dairy Company, the matter being in a fair way of adjustment; request granted. Communication from T. C. Fouch, tenth vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, requesting the Council to seat Local No. 29 of Dredgemen, because of affiliation with I. L. A.; on motion the same was filed until the A. F. of L. is heard from thereon.

At this time it was moved that the Council take up the report of Union Man's Orphanage. Amended, that matter be postponed one week. Amendment to amendment, that this be referred to new business; carried.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$25 for the relief of imprisoned Mexican patriots, subject to report of secretary. The secretary stated that he had received favorable information from Los Angeles, and, on motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in. The committee reported that it had referred the complaint of Laundry Owners' Club to Laundry Workers' Union for reply. Instructed the secretary to communicate with Butchers' Union, and request a list of their reasons why they are not affiliated with their international. Instructed secretary to communicate with the A. F. of L. and state that if a disinterested representative was sent to San Francisco to co-operate with the executive committee, unions not now affiliated could be prevailed upon to re-affiliate with internationals. Report of committee concurred in.

The hour of 9:15 having arrived, the Council took under consideration the special order of business assigned to this time, namely, consideration of the proposition contained in the communication from the Building Trades Council, endorsing resolutions relative to Hetch Hetchy and condemning proposition No. 2 for the purchase of Spring Valley.

The following were the resolutions submitted: "Whereas, The Building Trades Council, after a thorough investigation, by unanimous vote, declared in favor of acquiring the Lake Eleanor and the Tuolumne River, commonly known as the Hetch Hetchy water source and supply; and

"Whereas, This Council has always been in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; and

"Whereas, A bond election has been ordered for January 14th, at which time the voters of San Francisco are called upon to vote for certain bond issues for a municipal water supply; and

"Whereas, Two propositions are to be submitted to the voters at the said bond election; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Building Trades Council, in

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

UNION MADE

Suits

Overcoats

Rain Coats

\$15 to \$25

WALLENSTEIN & FROST

824 MARKET STREET opp. 4th

FOR A LARGER AND BETTER
SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM"
HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and
styles rank with the leading
ones in the world.

To make your shopping
convenient our stores are
located at

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

regular session assembled, that we hereby reiterate our former declaration in favor of the Hetch Hetchy project, and urge upon the members of the unions affiliated with this Council, and all the voters of this city, to vote in favor of proposition No. 1; and be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn proposition No. 2, which provides for the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company at a price of \$35,000,000, for the reason that this purchase price of \$35,000,000 is outrageously exorbitant, and for the further reason that if the Spring Valley bond issue of \$35,000,000 is carried, it will invalidate the bond issue calculated for the Hetch Hetchy, which is the only source that will give San Francisco an adequate supply of pure water; and be it further

"Resolved, That we heartily concur in the statement submitted by the president of this Council, Mayor-elect P. H. McCarthy, to the joint conference held Sunday, January 2d, between representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, in which statement it was clearly set forth and demonstrated that if the bonds are voted both for the Hetch Hetchy and the Spring Valley, as submitted, the indebtedness of the city will exceed by several millions the limit fixed by the charter; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Council, through its duly constituted officials, send a circular letter setting forth the truth and the facts concerning this water bond issue to all the voters of San Francisco."

It was moved that we endorse the action of the Building Trades Council and concur in their resolutions. Secretary Gallagher requested that the question be divided, and that the Council take up the question of Hetch Hetchy first, and the purchase of Spring Valley afterward. The chair ruled that the question would be so divided. It was moved that the Council concur in that part of the resolution endorsing the Hetch Hetchy project and requesting all unionists to vote in favor of proposition No. 1 on the ballot; carried unanimously.

Moved that we endorse the action taken by the Building Trades Council in the matter of refusing to purchase Spring Valley and vote against proposition No. 2 on the ballot. Carried, 95 in favor; 17 against. Amendment, that we leave this matter to the discretion of our people. Lost, 15 in favor; 80 against.

The previous question called for on the above motion and amendment was lost by 41 in favor, 56 against. On the above resolution the privilege of the floor was granted to Bro. Jas. A. Johnston, supervisor, and member of the public utilities committee of the board, Hon. Curtis H. Lindley, member of the staff of the city attorney's office, Bro. T. C. McDonald, member of committee of Building Trades Council; Cleveland L. Dam, representing Building Trades Council. Bro. P. H. McCarthy, president of Building Trades Council, was also invited to address the delegates. Bro. Johnston, Attorney Lindley and Bro. Seaman supported the proposition to purchase the Spring Valley plant at the price named. Bro. Gallagher supported his motion to leave the matter to the discretion of our people and against the action taken by the Building Trades Council on this proposition. Bro. McDonald, C. L. Dam, Bros. McCarthy, Hagerty, Lomasney and Walsh supported the motion to concur in the resolution as presented by Building Trades Council.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were drawn for same.

Receipts—Tailors, \$32; Glass Blowers, \$6; Stereotypers, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$6; Barbers, \$14; Bootblacks, \$4; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Hackmen, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Cooks' Helpers, \$12; Bottle Caners, \$2; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Rammers, \$2; Tanners, \$2; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Ship Drillers, \$6; Broom Makers, \$2; Machinists, \$20; Chauffeurs

and Helpers, \$5; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Pavers, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$4. Total, \$167.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; telegram to Los Angeles, \$1; stenographer, \$40; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Post," 30 cents; Brown & Power, stationery, \$7.15; O. A. Tveitmoe, Labor Day expenses, \$500; Mrs. de Lara, donation for Mexican patriots, \$25; 200 copies of convention proceedings, A. F. of L., \$40; Telephone Co., \$14.52. Total, \$714.97.

Adjourned at 1:15 a. m.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BUDGET.

Next Saturday, January 15th, the election in England will attract world-wide attention.

The budget, which has been occupying the center of the stage since it was introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George, last April, is brought within the comprehension of Americans by Sydney Brooks, who writes of "England's Revolutionary Taxes," in "Harper's Weekly," as follows:

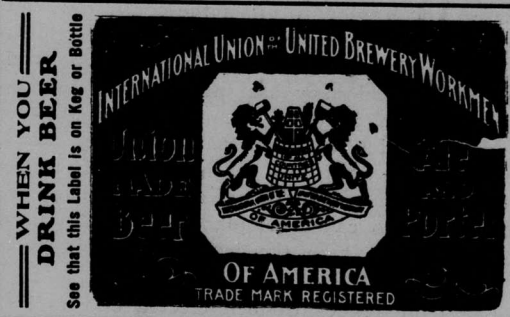
"The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that for the year 1909-10, owing in the main to the cost of the old-age pensions scheme and to the increased expenditure on the navy made necessary by German competition, there is a deficiency of some \$70,000,000, which must be, and can only be, made good by new taxation. Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to meet this deficiency in the following manner: Firstly, he largely extends the system of graduation in the income tax. For the future the rate on earned incomes above \$10,000, and on all unearned income, is to be raised from 5 to 6 cents on the dollar; while in the case of incomes above \$25,000 there will be a super-tax of 2½ cents on the dollar on such portion of the income as exceeds \$15,000. Secondly, Mr. Lloyd-George establishes a scale of license duties, which, for the first time, will make the liquor trade pay in proportion to the real value of the monopoly granted to it by the state. Thirdly, he raises the death duties. In future an estate of over \$25,000 will pay 4 per cent; of over \$50,000, 5 per cent; of over \$100,000, 6 per cent, and so on, till estates of over \$5,000,000 pay 15 per cent. Fourthly, Mr. Lloyd-George imposes an extra 94 cents per gallon on spirits and an extra 16 cents per pound on unmanufactured tobacco. Fifthly, he increases the settlement, legacy and succession duties. Sixthly, he hopes to raise over \$3,000,000 by adding to the stamp duties on transfer or sale of property, on bonds to bearer, and on transactions in shares. Seventhly, he taxes motor cars at rates varying from \$10.50 on a car under six horsepower to \$300 on cars above sixty horsepower, and imposes a duty of 6 cents a gallon on petrol. The proceeds of these two taxes, however, are to be devoted, under national authority, to repairing, extending and improving the road system of the country. Eighthly, Mr. Lloyd-George reduces by \$15,000,000 a year the fixed sum set apart for meeting the interest on the national debt. Ninthly, he claps a tax of 20 per cent on the unearned increment of land, a tax of one-fifth of a cent on the dollar on the capital value of undeveloped land, and a tax of 10 per cent reversion duty on any benefit accruing to a lessor on the termination of a lease."

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

The Denver House

221 Third Street, San Francisco

A. LUNGREN, Manager

400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

Denver Baths

225 Third Street, San Francisco

Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office.

Phone KEARNY 3373.

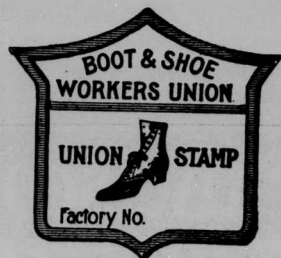
ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

The sailors, by a practically unanimous vote, have carried a resolution to extend further financial aid to their comrades on the Great Lakes who are fighting the employers with "open shop" tendencies. The sum of \$20,000 has been placed at the disposal of these men. It can be drawn in one lump sum, or as needed. Already over \$13,000 has been contributed to the men locked out.

An effort on the part of the proprietor of the Puritan restaurant on Market street, between Mason and Taylor, to offset the cooks and waiters in their endeavor to unionize the establishment, failed in Judge Seawell's court last Wednesday. The donkey has marched solemnly up and down in front of the restaurant drawing public attention to the situation. Long hours, seven days a week, and a wage scale left to the whim of a man who "owns" an eating place are not factors to cause his place to be patronized by those who take the least interest in their fellows' welfare.

The Iron Trades Council elected officers last Monday evening. John O. Walsh was chosen president.

John Z. White of Chicago will be invited to address the San Francisco Labor Council on the subject of direct legislation. Mr. White will be in this vicinity within the next few weeks.

James Cronan has been selected as president of Teamsters' Union, No. 70, of Oakland. The defeat of A. M. Thompson caused some surprise, but the members of the organization state that no discredit attaches to his defeat, as his successor was chosen principally because he was an active teamster. Mr. Thompson is now a deputy in the assessor's office. He has worked hard for the labor movement.

Three deaths are reported in union ranks during the last few days. James A. Clark of the stationary firemen died on January 5th; he was a native of California and thirty-three years of age. Joseph Mayrhofer of the brewers died on January 7th; he was born in Austria forty-nine years ago. James McHugh of the teamsters died on January 9th; he was a native of Ireland and forty-three years of age.

Andrew Furuseth addressed the students of the University of Chicago on the evening of January 5th. His theme was the struggle of the seamen on the Great Lakes against conditions of employment that will give the workers no opportunity to protect themselves. Mr. Furuseth is speaking in the east on this subject.

Last Sunday the district council of the retail clerks held a well-attended and enthusiastic convention in Oakland. Officers were elected, and steps taken to further the interests of those who wait in stores. One laudable object desired in this connection is to raise the minimum wage paid women. As it stands now, a very low wage frequently prevails. This is neither advantageous to the weaker sex nor to the community. The council advocates a minimum rate of \$9 a week. The desired result can best be obtained by organization.

Secretary-treasurer Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor has regular office hours at 316 Fourteenth street, from 3 to 6 o'clock each afternoon, excepting Saturdays.

It has been suggested to the American Federation of Labor that a representative in the local field might find little difficulty in inducing unions outside their internationals to re-affiliate.

The men engaged in the printing industry in England are agitating for the eight-hour work-day. It is proposed to introduce it by the gradual process, as did the San Francisco craftsmen, as well as those of the iron trades.

RESULTS THAT COUNT.

The North American Hospital Association opened offices in San Francisco on March 1st last. From the first day phenomenal success attended the work of the association, and its slogan of "We keep you well" is familiar all over the city.

On the last day of the year it is customary to take stock. With a suite of twenty-one offices, a membership of 12,000 and the knowledge that 15,000 separate cases of injury and sickness have received expert medical attention, the North American Hospital Association has a record of which it may well be proud.

The coming year is faced with the confidence begotten of success. A state's licensed druggist is in charge of the drug department, eight physicians and surgeons are responsive to the needs of clients, the X ray and electric treatments are part of the complete medical equipment, and an eye specialist is always ready to skilfully attend to duty. An automobile ambulance conveys patients to such hospitals as may be selected.

For the nominal sum charged, this service is unequalled. It is a matter of congratulation all round that the efforts of the North American Hospital Association have met with the support they deserve, and 1910 will undoubtedly see an increased clientele glad of the opportunity to become affiliated with an institution founded on merit and filling a needed want in our community life. ***

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week is fully up to the standard of this popular theatre. The Eight Geishas from Nagasaki, Japan, will present an act consisting of singing and dancing to the accompaniment of the samisen, a Japanese banjo. Jean Clermont's Circus is a novelty from Germany. Clermont is a capital comedian, and the dogs, ponies and roosters play, sing and give exhibitions of military drilling. Brown, Harris and Brown give a performance of merit, consisting of singing and comedy work. The songs and dances of the Doherty Sisters—Anna and Lillian—will win them favor. Next week will be the last of the marvelous Willy Pantzer Company, Una Clayton and Company, Mr. and Mrs. Voelker, and of the Great Bernardi. A pleasant termination to the program will be an interesting series of motion pictures.

A MAGAZINE OF MERIT.

"The Twentieth Century Magazine" for January has an exceptionally strong paper on the "Progressives in Congress," by William Kittle. In this paper the author shows how Speaker Cannon failed in a determined fight for the Standard Oil interests. Francis Marshall Elliott writes on Los Angeles' \$25,000,000 water system; Wm. H. Bates has for his subject "The Shipping Policy of the Constitution"; John D. Works discusses "What Are Our Liberties Guaranteed by the Constitution Worth?"; and the other articles deal with live topics interesting the people of the United States.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS WIN IN ST. LOUIS.

The photo-engravers' strike, which began January 1st, has been settled and the men went back to work after they had been promised that they would be paid a flat scale of \$21 a week at the expiration of eight months. Until that time the men will work under the old scale of \$21 a week for half-tone men and \$18 for linemen.

HOW TO TREAT LETTER CARRIERS.

In an article in the "Postal Record," the organ of the Letter Carriers' Association of America, John F. Clarke of Arlington, Md., lays down the following rules of conduct toward letter carriers:

Rule 1—Always be sure to ask the carrier if that is all. The monotony of the question is soothing to his nerves and it exercises the nerve of the patron.

Rule 2—Never fail to write your name in the wrong place upon the register receipt slip and card. What the carrier says when out of ear-shot is intended for the birds alone.

Rule 3—Let the carrier rap or ring twice before you respond once.

Rule 4—Stand inside the door and pull the lace curtain back and watch the carrier until he gets out of patience and starts off, and then open the door and say sweetly: "Did you ring twice?"

Rule 5—Send the smallest child in the house to the door and be sure the door is locked.

Rule 6—Ask the carrier if he is not late, and before he can reply ask him what time it is.

Rule 7—Tell him that your friend wrote you last Thursday and you have not gotten the letter yet. When he tells you that he has not seen the letter, tell him, "That's funny." Letter carriers have X-ray eyes and follow and keep tab upon every letter in the United States.

Rule 8—Ask the carrier to wait while you run up to the third floor and get a stamp that you forgot.

Rule 9—Call across the street to the carrier and tell him that you want your mail first. You are entitled to your mail before anyone else.

Rule 10—Ask the carrier to bring you a one-cent stamp next trip, and please not forget it, and when he comes again tell him that you have changed your mind and do not want it now.

Rule 11—Ask the carrier please to ask the postmaster to search the office and see if there is not a letter of yours lying about somewhere.

Rule 12—When a holiday comes, write to the postmaster and tell him that the carrier did not come around yesterday afternoon. This will be information to him.

Rule 13—Ask the carrier to register a letter for you and then hand him a \$20 bill to take the fee out of.

Rule 14—Give your letter to your husband to mail for you, and then start a tracer to find it in his pocket. Inspectors like to work upon fake cases.

By carefully following the above rules you can make the most pessimistic carrier an optimist.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon. MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW BILL.

EIGHT GEISHA GIRLS, Dainty Native Japanese Dancers; JEAN CLERMONT'S "BURLESQUE" CIRCUS; BROWN, HARRIS AND BROWN; THE DOHERTY SISTERS; UNA CLAYTON & CO.; MR. AND MRS. FREDERIC VOELKER; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week Immense Hits WILLY PANTZER COMPANY and ARTURO BERNARDI.

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays). 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

San Francisco Business College
gets positions for its graduates.
908 Market St., op. 5th St., San Francisco Write for Catalog

FOR WOMEN IN UNION AND HOME.

Miss Rhoda M. White, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is the first woman professor ever appointed to Middleburg College in Vermont.

Bertha E. Baumer of Atlanta, Ga., is a successful inventor. She has taken out a dozen patents within the past few years, and recently perfected an automatic device for keeping elevators from falling in the event of the cable parting or working loose. Miss Baumer is a practical student of electrical machinery and she intends to give her life to invention, dealing chiefly with the electrical field.

Gertrude E. Curtis of Bradford, Pa., is the first colored woman dentist. She passed the final examination in the College of Dental Surgery, in Philadelphia, with high honors, and intends to begin active practice without delay. She believes dentistry is one of the best professions for women, and has encouraged several colored girls to take up the study.

Mrs. William Salter has been elected a member of the London County Council. She is the wife of a physician who was defeated a few days ago for Parliament as a labor candidate. Mrs. Salter made a house to house canvass and she credits her election to the support of women. She was opposed by two men, and she topped their combined vote. The chief planks in her platform were lower rents and lower taxes, two things which appealed especially to the women in the district she now will represent in the Council.

Miss Kathlyn Oliver, a housemaid in London, is the moving spirit in a Domestic Servants' Union, which aims to bring every servant girl in Great Britain and Ireland under union control. The union already has many thousands of members and its first work will be a campaign for an increase in wages. It is believed the union will be a permanent success, as servants are drawn from a fixed class in England and do not aspire to go up the scale as in this country.

Women have been particularly successful this year in the Royal Academy Schools and for the first time in history a woman, Miss Marianne H. W. Robilliard, has won the gold medal and traveling scholarship for historical painting, the subject "Dives and Lazarus."

Fraulein Anna Heinrichsdorff, from Moscow, has passed an examination as electrical engineer, with the mark "excellent" in all subjects. She is the first woman to obtain a diploma as engineer in Germany.

Many women scientists are in the employ of the Department of Agriculture, and their work often has been commended by those in charge of the researches and experiments which have made the department so valuable an aid to the farmer. One of the most valuable of the women experts in this line of work is Alice Henkel, a botanist in the plant bureau. She began work in the department as a stenographer and typewriter when she went to Washington from Cincinnati. She had, however, inherited a scientific turn of mind, and soon took up plant study as a professional pursuit. It was not long before her aptitude in this work attracted attention and commendation from the officials of the bureau. Though a young woman, she is the author of many scientific bulletins issued by the plant bureau. Her specialty is "drug plants," and she has contributed much valuable data concerning them.

Of the 12,000 saleswomen in our New York department stores, one-third are wives and mothers, the greater part of these having taken positions after their marriage.

"Susanna and Sue" is the name of the book which Kate Douglas Wiggin has published.

Twenty-two thousand self-supporting women are affiliated with the suffrage movement in New York.

Daughters of the Revolution to the number of 700 occupied a reviewing stand at the Fulton parade.

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 1, 1910.

The first regular meeting of the year 1910 was called to order January 3d, at 8 p. m. by President William Spooner. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Oakland Chamber of Commerce, referred to Delegate Andrews. From the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Co., referred to business agent. From Oakland Lodge, No. 284, Machinists, request for affiliation; granted. From Executive Board Bakery and Confectionery Workers; referred to new business. Articles of agreement of Retail Clerks and Retail Shoe Clerks; new business. Barbers' Union, No. 134, giving notice of appeal to the A. F. of L.; filed, and secretary instructed to communicate. From Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 119, relative to the Texas bakery; referred to executive committee. From the A. F. of L.; filed.

Special Order—9 o'clock, the subject matter of communication from Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; recommendations concurred in as referred to affiliated unions.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Healthy growth; continued hostility of Schmitz at northwest corner of Twenty-seventh and San Pablo; requested union sympathizers to forget the Wine-dale Liquor Co. when ordering family supplies. Cooks and Waiters—Police active in arresting pickets. Cigarmakers—All Manila cigars non-union. Bakers—Model Bakery, 2012 Adeline street, Berkeley, reported using label on its products. Printers—Wage scale reported as meeting with but little opposition.

Reports of Committees—Action of executive committee in the matter of the Royal and Puritas restaurants concurred in; recommendation regarding concurrence in wage scale of electricians adopted. Special investigation committee reported progress; report accepted. Ball-hall committee instructed to continue activities.

Business Agent's report accepted.

New Business—Request of Bakery Salesmen, renewed through communication from Joint Executive Board of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, granted, and secretary ordered to communicate action to proprietor of Cape Ann Bakery in writing. Secretary instructed to send synopsis of minutes of Council to "Labor Clarion" for publication. Matter of meeting hall brought up by business agent resulted in his being instructed to inform landlord that Council would continue to occupy present location if premises were renovated in accordance with promise. Janitor's salary raised by resolution \$4 a week. Clerks' agreements endorsed. Secretary instructed to notify affiliated unions of names on "we don't patronize list" of Council.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer read and adopted. Adjourned at 11:15.

A. W. SEFTON, Jr., Secretary.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93
Total Assets\$41,261,682.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Bells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.

Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.

Fiederlein & Thiemann, 3470 Mission.

Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.

Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.

Moritz Bimmerle, 122 Silliman.

J. & H. Kanewske, 19th and Vermont.

R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.

Wm. Tschirch, 157 Fillmore, near Waller.

And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.

Wm. Kelterer, Home Bakery, 2380 Market.

G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.

Jelinek Bros., 2439 California.

Tuho & Peters, 420 Brannan, near Third.

Frahm & Co., 194 Third, near Howard.

Fred Munz, 1864 Union, near Octavia.

Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.

Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.

Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.

Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.

L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.

Chas. Weinrich, 20th Ave and Clement.

Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.

C. Geyer, 330 Brazil Ave.

Thoke & Sadler, Clement near 5th Ave.

Hugo Stanke, 2471 San Bruno Ave.

Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.

Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.

Chr. Kolb, 800 Diamond.

San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.

Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.

Cal. Bakery, 4th and B, San Jose.

San Rafael Bakery, 2d and D, San Rafael.

Model Bakery, 2012 Emerson, Berkeley.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Jan., White on Brown.

SIGN THIS RESOLUTION

FOR YOUR OWN GOOD AND WELFARE

RESOLVED, That henceforth I will wear clothes made to my individual measure, according to my own ideas.

RESOLVED, That they shall positively be made by UNION mechanics, and bear the Union Label.

RESOLVED, That Kelleher & Browne, the Irish Tailors, are friends and advocates of UNION PRINCIPLES—were the first tailoring concern in San Francisco to adopt the Union Label—and deserve my patronage as well as all good Union Men.

15 to 20 per cent off on all Fall Suitings. Most of them are single patterns, but are suitable for all year round wear.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
 (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
 (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The., 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *†Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Daizelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Daizelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Standard Box Factory.
 Suro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

"Something is preying on my mind," remarked a student to a professor. "It must be very hungry," responded the tutor.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

W. H. S. Gavin of the "Chronicle" died last Thursday morning, January 13th. He was only sick two or three days, and passed away in McNutt Hospital, despite the efforts of the doctors. Mr. Gavin was born in Illinois fifty years ago. He is survived by his wife. Beside his affiliation with No. 21, the deceased was a member of Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. Mr. Gavin was very popular with his associates, for his gentlemanly and quiet demeanor endeared him to all. He was a member of the auditing committee. To the widow is extended the sympathy of the members of San Francisco Typographical Union.

The Rev. William Nat. Friend's lectures are referred to on the editorial page. They are especially interesting to unionists. Last Sunday night several of No. 21's members, including the officers, attended the Howard Presbyterian Church. Mr. Friend came out squarely for the union card and the closed shop, and showed a wide acquaintance with his subject. It would be well to accept the gentleman's offer to attend the other lectures of the series on labor topics, and thereby get in closer touch with a man who is making a sincere effort to educate his people to a better understanding of what the man with a union card is striving for.

Cloyde H. Smith of the "Daily News" was married on Christmas Day to Miss Goldie Rose. Otis J. Brady was best man. About fifty guests sat down to an elaborate wedding supper after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have the best wishes of the groom's friends in printedom.

Norman E. McPhail has resigned as president of Boston Typographical Union, and has located in Los Angeles, and it is reported will take up the practice of law in that city, he being a graduate of a Boston law school.

Ed Coleman of the "Star" linotype department received a Christmas present three days after December 25th in the form of a sixteen-pound boy.

Andrew F. Smith, foreman of the State Printing office, has forwarded a neat New Year's card bearing the inscription "To all union men and union women."

J. R. Trego of the "Examiner" received an unwelcome visit from burglars on December 22d. Jewelry and silverware to the value of \$400 was stolen.

From the Union Printers' Home comes a copy of the Christmas menu. It is neatly printed, and the program of gastronomic events shows a variety of excellence, with "roast young turkey" as the star line.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wade celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding (which occurred in San Francisco) at their East Oakland home on January 1st. For thirty-eight years Mr. Wade has been manager of the H. S. Crocker Company. Among the presents received was a valuable set of plate presented by the firm accompanied by an original acrostic from the pen of Mrs. Charles H. Crocker.

Starting January 1st, Baltimore job printers will work one year for \$17 a week. For the next five years their rate will be \$18. Under the same contract, machine operators are not to get less than \$21, and \$22.50 thereafter.

The International Typographical Union has installed a machine to cast the cuts from which the union label is printed. About 80 per cent of the cost of production will be saved in this way.

New York Typographical Union has carried the war against the Butterick patterns into France. The I. T. U. is back of the move, and F. M. Martin of "Big Six" is now receiving an enthusiastic reception from workers in that country.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boller Makers, No. 410—J. Toohy, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—Wm. Dundas, 3942 17th.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Sec., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting of the Musical Fund Society will be held on Thursday, January 20th, at 12:30 p. m., in Musicians' Union Hall, No. 68 Haight street. It being what is called the annual meeting of the society, yearly reports will be rendered and the following newly-elected officers for 1910 installed: President, D. M. Wright; first vice-president, C. A. Dickman; second vice-president, R. Uhlig; secretary, Mo. Davis; treasurer, John J. Mundwyler; trustees—Gus Keil, A. L. Fournier and Fred. Mundwyler; librarian, L. B. Hauser.

All members of the Musicians' Union of good bodily health, between eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years of age, are eligible to membership in this society, and to those who are not yet members, special attention is called to the following statement:

The Musical Fund Society is a purely benevolent association, composed of residents of this city and vicinity, who are connected with the musical profession. It has a notable record in the history of the city. Its roll of membership includes today the names of many of the most prominent men in the musical world. These musicians have found it advantageous to hold membership in the society, and it is the interest, as well as the duty, of all musicians, whether married or single, to affiliate themselves with an organization of this kind. Obviously, it is just that all should aid in relieving the sick, in assisting the aged when in need, and in burying the dead, and these are the objects of the Musical Fund Society. Argument or comment on these matters will certainly not be required.

The society is splendidly constituted to carry out its objects, its system being founded on sound business principles, its advantages being notably greater than in most other organizations, as can

be seen from the fact that, in addition to a member receiving \$10 per week as sick benefits, provision is also made towards defraying the expense of proper burial of deceased members, and also of members' wives. The monthly dues are only \$1, and no assessments of any kind are levied.

The expense of conducting the business of the society is exceptionally small, the whole amount for 1909, exclusive of sick and death benefits, being \$177. This included salaries, printing, postage and miscellaneous expenses for the whole year. Application blanks can be procured at the office of the union.

UNION PRINTERS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The 45th semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday, January 9th. Considerable business was transacted, and the reports of the officers showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding that the past year has been a trying one on the treasury, considerable sickness having prevailed. Two members were added to the roll—F. A. Hutchinson and H. C. Mather—making a total membership of 170. Dr. A. B. McGill was re-elected physician, and McDonnell & Son druggists for the society for the ensuing year. After a spirited contest, F. M. Harlow and Con. Schmitt were retained on the board of directors.

The annual outing of the society will take place at Fairfax on Sunday, June 19th, at which time the entertainment committee has promised to excel its former efforts.

The officers of the society are: J. J. Chaudet, president; W. Lyle Slocum, first vice-president; W. D. Davis, second vice-president; J. A. Snell, recording secretary; G. H. Branch, financial secretary; J. W. Kelly, treasurer; J. D. Laing, marshal; M. Lynch, guardian; board of directors—F. M. Harlow, Con. Schmitt, Harry Tilley, F. A. Myers.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society pays \$10 a week sick benefits, and furnishes physician and medicine free.

Report of Recording Secretary for Six Months Ending January 9, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society—Gentlemen: Your recording secretary begs leave to present this, his report for the past six months.

Eleven members drew sick benefits during the term, four names appearing on the list for the entire six months, two for a period of five months, and one for four months.

During the term just ended our society physician reported having received 335 office visits, 54 house calls, and wrote for members of the society 249 prescriptions.

Following is a brief summary of the membership of the society for the past six months: Applications received, 17; elected to membership, 13; initiated, 13; suspended, 4; dropped from roll, 3; application fees returned, 3.

One death was recorded during the term, that of John Collins, a past president of this society, who died at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, on July 8, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. SNELL, Recording Secretary.

Senator Tillman at a recent banquet told this story: "The pastor of a Tellapooa church," he began, "said rather pointedly from the pulpit one Sunday morning: 'Ah sutny am rej'iced to see Bruddah Calhoun White in de chu'ch once mo'. Ah's glad Bruddah Calhoun ha' saw de error of his ways at lawst, fo' dere is mo' joy obah one sinnah dat repenteth dan obah de ninety an' nine—' But at this point Brother Calhoun White interrupted angrily: 'Oh,' said he, from his seat, 'de ninety an' nine needn't crow. Ah could tell some things erbout de ninety an' nine ef Ah wanted ter.'"

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the board of directors' meeting held on January 11th, President Harry Menke presiding, Mr. G. Demetrio was admitted to membership by initiation. Miss R. Ledgette of Local No. 240, Rockford, Illinois, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Mr. L. Inglis was reinstated to membership in good standing.

The following members have been suspended from membership in good standing for delinquency in payment of dues, assessments, or other charges: C. Alphin, B. Amsterdam, V. Anderson, R. D. Barton, R. H. Bassett, J. S. Batchelor, S. B. Batsford, E. Bayliss, E. A. Benson, W. H. Berger, S. L. Bovo, R. H. Bowers, W. H. Bruso, Miss T. Burgess, E. Calamara, Mrs. J. Calamara, E. L. Camp, E. Carash, S. Carter, M. Ciociola, S. Cohn, J. Connolly, T. Coulter, J. F. Douglas, S. A. Douglas, J. C. Driscoll, H. G. Emerson, T. B. Finegan, P. Fredrick, C. W. Fuhrer, G. J. Gould, J. C. Goetze, E. Gonzales, R. A. Gott, E. V. Gracia, C. Hiser, F. C. Heinemann, W. F. Husband, A. C. Imhaus, S. H. Jenkins, M. S. Karp, W. A. Keyt, C. Kurth, J. C. Lackenback, L. G. Lauray, W. G. Lehman, P. Marino, J. Maroney, A. Masino, W. J. McCoy, C. G. McGibney, Miss M. B. Morgan, Mrs. E. Orchard, H. Overbeck, Sr., J. B. Panella, F. Parasien, H. L. Parkman, A. C. Parrott, O. Paul, M. J. Perk, M. A. Robles, E. Roger, J. H. Rogers, D. C. Rosebrook, H. A. Rosenthal, C. A. Rossignol, H. Rudlaff, F. Runkel, T. H. Salkeld, P. Sammann, G. C. Santisteban, E. E. Schmitz, C. Schneider, A. Schorcht, A. Seabold, Mrs. A. Seabold, C. J. Silliman, G. Simons, S. Simonson, H. Sirignano, J. R. Sprague, O. Stappenback, T. Schulz, P. Thereaux, Miss F. Tice, H. R. Tuck, A. E. Ver-

dier, G. Wahlheim, E. F. Webb, W. Wenzel, F. I. Wescher, E. H. Williams, N. L. Williams, L. B. Woods and J. von Wyl.

Messrs. P. Diaz, W. Jones, O. Mansfield, H. B. Pasmore, H. M. Prince, C. R. Schaffer, G. Sottera, J. Stengele, R. Tabourne, G. Taylor, G. I. Turner, and C. H. Weldon have been erased from the roll of membership of Local No. 6 on account of non-payment of dues, assessments, etc., throughout the past year.

The death of Celso Damosso, a member of the M. M. P. U. since October 26, 1909, occurred in this city on Monday evening, January 10th, after a brief period of illness. The deceased was a native of Italy and but thirty years of age, and his untimely death is a shock to his friends and associates. The funeral was held from the undertaking parlors, No. 649 Greenwich street, on Thursday, January 13th, and was largely attended by members of the M. M. P. U.

Members are hereby notified that a satisfactory adjustment has been effected of the differences between the management of the Lyric and Majestic Theatres of Stockton and Local No. 189. Official notice to the above effect has been received from Secretary P. H. Stitt, together with assurances that above theatres have been thoroughly unionized.

At the board meeting held on January 11th, a communication was received and read from Mr. R. M. Tobin, representing the Symphony Concert Association of this city, asking for the co-operation of the M. M. P. U. in the project of the formation and establishment of a permanent symphony orchestra composed principally of resident professionals. The general plan proposes the giving of concerts throughout a period of three or four months, the cost of this undertaking to be met by a guaranteed fund. It is also intended to bring to this city a conductor

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

The Leading

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Of San Francisco

NOW OCCUPIES HIS OWN NEW BUILDING AT THE OLD LOCATION

Built especially to suit the requirements of the undertaking business. This is the finest, most modern and best-equipped building in the city. Come and see it at your first opportunity.

1919 Mission Street

Between 15th and 16th Streets.

PHONE MARKET 109

Mr. Truman devotes his entire personal time and attention to this business, assuring the public of capable and conscientious service, and prompt and polite treatment.

of rank and distinction to direct the proposed symphony orchestra. The board of directors of Local No. 6 has decided to aid the project in every manner compatible with the duty of safeguarding the interests of the entire membership, and Secretary Keogh has been instructed to convey to the Symphony Concert Association assurances of the earnest co-operation of Local No. 6 in every way necessary to make the proposed orchestra creditable alike to San Francisco and the musical profession of the community.

Traveling members of the A. F. of M. have been reported playing in the jurisdiction as follows: At the Garrick Theatre, week ending January 8th, Ross Mobley (musical director "Top of the World" Company) of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, and C. M. Miller of Local No. 36, Topeka; at the Van Ness Theatre, week of January 9th, C. Windrath of Local No. 310, with David Warfield Company.

(On page 15 is an article on the "Musical Fund Society.")

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The monthly meeting of the league will be held next Sunday, January 16th, in Labor Council hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Delegates and all interested friends are earnestly requested to be present.

Contributions for the month of January are now due and payable at the offices of the league, 815 Metropolis Building.

E. A. Fowler of Seattle will address next Sunday's meeting. This gentleman is very active in the work of excluding Asiatics and keeping the country for the white race. Mr. Fowler has been through fire for his principles, and came out victor in a suit filed by "Collier's Weekly" as a result of agitation against the Orientals.

Secretary A. E. Yoell is in daily receipt of requests for information concerning the work of the Asiatic Exclusion League. These are promptly answered. Occasionally one will come from some other country. A few days ago a letter was received from New Zealand on the subject, thus showing that the interests of the white race are not bound by geographical limitations.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Boys' and Girls' Shoes **B. KATSCHINSKI** Men's and Women's Shoes

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET ST., near 4th, Opp. Stockton St.



A GREAT SHOE SALE

—NOW GOING ON—

GREAT REDUCTIONS

—IN ALL DEPARTMENTS—

**Here's A Chance to Make \$1.00
Do The Work of Two**

**THE BEST OF SHOES SOLD AT
SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES**

You Save from 50c to \$2.00 on Each Pair